**JS-6** UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA RAC DEVELOPMENT, INC., Case No. 2:13-cv-06133-ODW(AJWx) Plaintiff, ORDER REMANDING CASE TO v. SUPERIOR COURT JACQUELINE BADIO; DOES 1-10, Defendants. On August 21, 2013, Defendant Jacqueline Badio removed this case to this Court—for the second time. (ECF No. 1.) Once again, the Court finds that removal is The Court accordingly **REMANDS** this case to Los Angeles County improper. Superior Court. 

To be clear, this unlawful-detainer action does not now—nor will it ever—belong in federal court. First, this action does not give rise to a federal question. "The presence or absence of federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the 'well-pleaded complaint rule,' which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint." *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). A plaintiff may therefore avoid federal jurisdiction by relying exclusively on state law, and "federal jurisdiction cannot be predicated on an actual or anticipated defense." *Vaden v. Discover Bank*,

556 U.S. 49, 60 (2009); *see also Hunter*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1042–43 (9th Cir. 2009) ("It is settled law that a case may not be removed to federal court on the basis of a federal defense." (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Courts have repeatedly held that unlawful-detainer actions do not present a federal question. *Aurora Loan Servs. v. De La Rosa*, No. 11-912, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69217, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. June 27, 2011). Moreover, HSBC's First Amended Complaint does not allege any other federal question, and *any federal defense Defendants raise is irrelevant to jurisdiction. Vaden*, 556 U.S. at 60; *Hunter*, 582 F.3d at 1042–43.

Second, the amount in controversy does not exceed the diversity jurisdiction threshold of \$75,000. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441(b). "In actions seeking declaratory or injunctive relief, it is well established that the amount in controversy is measured by the value of the object of the litigation." Cohn v. Petsmart, Inc., 281 F.3d 837, 840 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting Hunt v. Wash. State Apple Adver. Comm'n, 432 U.S. 333, 347 (1977)). And in unlawful-detainer actions, the title to the property is not the object of the litigation—only the right to possession. See Evans v. Super. Ct., 67 Cal. App. 3d 162, 170 (1977). The amount in controversy in an unlawful-detainer action is therefore determined by the amount of damages sought in the complaint, not by the value of the subject property. Id.

This is also not the first time Badio has tried to remove this case. The Court promptly remanded this case after Badio's first removal attempt. *RAC Dev., Inc. v. Badio*, No. 2:13-cv-5739-ODW(AJWx), ECF No. 4 (C.D. Cal. filed Aug. 8, 2013). A party may not file a second notice of removal based on the same grounds as its first notice of removal where the court remanded the party's first removal. *St. Paul & C. Ry. Co. v. McLean*, 108 U.S. 212, 217 (1883); *see Gibson v. Chrysler Corp.*, 261 F.3d 927, 948 (9th Cir. 2001). The Court hereby warns Badio that filing a third notice of removal on the same grounds would be a violation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure

11(b)(2) and would subject her to \$1,000 in sanctions or other sanctions in the Court's discretion. The Court therefore finds that it lacks jurisdiction and **REMANDS** this case to Los Angeles County Superior Court, case number 13P02233. IT IS SO ORDERED. August 26, 2013 OTIS D. WRIGHT, II UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE